

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff

Civil Action No: 17-00069

v.

TERESA A. CADMUS,
Defendant

PLAINTIFF'S MEMORADUM OF LAW
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT

Pursuant to the Order of Court dated May 8, 2017, Plaintiff is presenting this breakdown and explanation of the amounts set forth in its Motion for Default Judgment:

I. Amounts Requested in Judgment

The following is a breakdown of the amounts requested in Plaintiff's Complaint and in its request for judgment. The interest set forth in the Complaint was calculated through September 17, 2016. The interest stated below has been calculated through the date of default and motion for judgment filed on April 27, 2017. Thereafter, interest shall accrue from the date of judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961.

Principal Balance	\$ 94,462.17
Interest from 8/22/2013 to 4/27/17 at 6.125% (\$15.8515 per diem)	21,320.27
Interest Recapture	8,169.36
Late Charges	411.45
Escrow/Impound Required	1,710.57
Fees Currently Assessed	13,601.80
Fees Required with Payoff Funds	<u>830.47</u>
Total	\$140,506.09

The amount of the principal balance, interest and late charges are readily understandable.

However, the other items requested by Plaintiff, namely, interest recapture, escrow/impound required, fees currently assessed, and fees required with payoff funds, require further explanation.

II. Interest Recapture

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) makes loans to low- income applicants who do not have the down payment or income to support conventional lending. *See* 42 U.S.C.A. § 1471 et seq. The USDA provides 100% financing to individuals who could not receive financing through any other program. Each year the borrower is in the program, the USDA analyzes the borrower's income and debts to determine how much of the monthly mortgage payment the borrower is capable of paying. Based on this analysis, a portion of the monthly mortgage payment (almost always comprised solely of interest) is subsidized by the USDA; the remainder of the monthly mortgage payment is paid by the borrower. This subsidy accumulates monthly and changes yearly based on the analysis of the borrower's income and debts.

The hope of this USDA program is that the borrower's income will rise and the USDA can reduce the subsidy, until eventually the borrower can afford the entire payment. The subsidy can be forgiven in part or in whole when if the loan is refinanced through conventional financing or through a sale. In those cases, the USDA has a formula to determine how much of the subsidy is due and how much is forgiven; this is considered "sharing in the equity." *See* 7 C.F.R. § 3550.162.

However, when an account enters foreclosure, the amount that has been subsidized is owed back to the USDA. *See* 42 U.S.C.A. § 1490a(a)(1)(B). Section 1490a(a)(1)(B) provides in relevant part:

... The Secretary may provide the borrower with assistance in the form of credits so as to reduce the effective interest rate to a rate not less than 1 per centum per annum for such periods of time as the Secretary may determine for applicants described in subparagraph (A) if without such assistance such applicants could not afford the dwelling or make payments on the indebtedness of the rental or cooperative housing.

Section 1490a(a)(1)(D) further provides, in relevant part:

... The Secretary shall provide for the recapture of all or a portion of such assistance rendered upon the disposition or nonoccupancy of the property by the borrower. ... [A]ny such assistance whenever rendered shall constitute a debt secured by the security instruments given by the borrower to the Secretary to the extent that the Secretary may provide for recapture of such assistance.

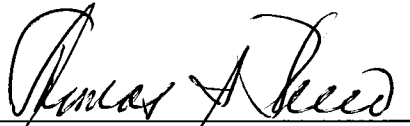
The total accrued subsidy constitutes the “interest recapture” that is seen throughout the loan and foreclosure documents. The borrowers are advised of this procedure when they apply for the loan, and when each borrower applies and accepts a USDA loan, they sign a “Subsidy Repayment Agreement” which explains, in detail, the above process. The amount of the “interest recapture” in this case, and the manner in which it was calculated is set forth in an statement of account.

IV. Fees Currently Assessed and Fees Required with Payoff Funds

The other fees included in the Plaintiff’s Motion for Default Judgment include the sum of \$13,601.80 which consists of negative escrow charges for real estate taxes and hazard insurances which have been assessed against the loan (“Fees Currently Assessed”), as well as monthly property inspections. The amount of “Escrow/Impound Required” of \$1,710.57 is the amount debited to the account in order to make necessary expenditures for escrow items not otherwise included in the fees currently assessed. The fees required with payoff funds in the amount of \$830.47 represents the amount of interest charged on the assessed fees based upon the note rate (which in this case is 6.125%) from the date they have been incurred.

Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Honorable Court grant Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment in the amount prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

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